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## GENERAL NOTES.

**Occurrence of a Dovekie at Port Washington, Wis.**—On January 11, 1908, some boys hunting along the ice fringe of Lake Michigan at Port Washington, about twenty-five miles north of Milwaukee, shot a bird which was strange to them and which they carried to Dr. C. W. Beemer of that town for identification. Dr. Beemer correctly determined it as a Dovekie (*Alle alle*) and had it mounted by a local taxidermist. He has since presented it to the Public Museum of the City of Milwaukee. The sex was not determined. The bird appears to be an adult in ordinary winter plumage.

I believe that this is the first record for this bird as far west in the United States as Wisconsin. Its presence was presumably accidental, storm-driven, rather than a voluntary straying from its coastwise habitat.—HENRY L. WARD, *Milwaukee, Wis.*

**An Addition to the Birds of Iowa.**—The Museum of Natural History of the University of Iowa, at Iowa City, obtained a fine female specimen, in good plumage, of the Long-tailed or Arctic Jæger (*Stercorarius longicaudus*), which was captured near Lone Tree, Johnson County, Iowa, on or about June 15, 1907. The bird was seen flying around with the pigeons on the farm of Mr. Charles Prizler, near Lone Tree, and a shot from his gun broke the bird's wing and enabled Mr. Prizler to capture it alive. The bird was brought to Iowa City and presented to Professor C. C. Nutting, of the department of Zoölogy, and identified by him. I saw the bird two or three days later, after it had been mounted by Mr. Homer R. Dill, the University taxidermist, and verified the measurements and identity. The coloration and measurements are those of the typical adult, as given in Coues's 'Key' and Ridgway's 'Manual.' I know of no previous record of the occurrence of the Long-tailed Jæger in Iowa, although its congener, *Stercorarius parasiticus*, has been taken at least twice; once on the Mississippi at Keokuk, Oct. 6, 1896, and preserved by Mr. Wm. G. Praeger, and one specimen at Eagle Lake, Hancock County, Sept. 20, 1905, and now in the Coe College collection at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, recorded by Dr. B. H. Bailey.—RUDOLPH M. ANDERSON, *Macon, Missouri.*

**The Black Tern at Camden, N. J., and Philadelphia, Pa.**—In 'The Auk' for April, 1907, page 211, I recorded the observation of a Black Tern (*Hydrochelidon nigra surinamensis*) on the Delaware River at Philadelphia, Pa., but as the bird was not taken there appears to be some doubt, in the minds of some ornithologists, at least, as to the reliability of my identification, and in this connection I would like to assure the most incredulous that I made no mistake, for if I had been in the least doubt, I certainly would never have recorded its occurrence. However, I am now able to

record the actual capture of the Black Tern on the Delaware River in the vicinity of Philadelphia, which ought to satisfy the most doubting that this bird does occasionally occur in this locality.

On September 5, 1907, Mr. Richard C. Harlow, of Edge Hill, Pa., and the writer saw about 75 Black Terns, while gunning on the Delaware River, behind Petty's Island, at Camden, N. J., which is opposite Philadelphia, and secured six immature birds. In fact, all seen were juveniles. On September 10, about 50 Black Terns were seen by us at the above locality, and also at Philadelphia, and eight were taken. As before, all seen and shot on this day were immature birds. On the 5th they kept behind the island along the Jersey shore marshes, but on the 10th several were seen elsewhere than out on the river, and often observed resting on pieces of driftwood, singly, in pairs, and threes, floating with the tide.

The specimens taken are in Mr. Harlow and the writer's collection, except two which were given to Mr. Witmer Stone, and fill a gap in his fine collection of local birds. The Terns were undoubtedly a migrating flock driven inland by a recent storm.—RICHARD F. MILLER, *Philadelphia, Pa.*

**Another Capture of a Tagged Duck.**—In 'The Auk' for January, 1908 (Vol. XXV, p. 80), Mr. Henry Oldys calls attention to the capture of a hen Canvasback Duck on October 25, 1907, at Manahawkin Bay, New Jersey, on whose leg was an aluminum band marked 'T. J. O. D. 48.' In 'Forest and Stream,' November 16, 1907, there is recorded the shooting of a female Redhead Duck in the first week of November, 1907, at Beach Haven, New Jersey, which had a similar band on its leg marked 'T. J. O. D. 49.' It would be of interest to learn where, how, when and by whom these birds were banded.—E. SEYMOUR WOODRUFF, *State Forester, Albany, N. Y.*

**The Cinnamon Teal (*Querquedula cyanoptera*) on the Coast of South Carolina.**—In 'The Auk,' Vol. XXIV, 1907, p. 157, Mr. William Brewster has shown that the bird I recorded (Auk, Vol. XXII, 1905, p. 396) as a representative of this species is really the Blue-winged Teal (*Querquedula discors*). Upon verifying some ducks in the Charleston Museum recently, I noticed a specimen bearing the following label, written by the late Dr. Gabriel E. Manigault, when he was the curator: "Blue-winged Teal *Querquedula discors* ♀." The extreme narrowness of the bill at once arrested my attention, it measuring but .50 of an inch, and the culmen (from feathers), 1.67. Although there is no locality on the label, the specimen was unquestionably bought of one of the game dealers in the Charleston market by Dr. Manigault, who daily visited the market during the winter months for the purpose of securing ducks for the Charleston Museum. This specimen, I am certain, is really a representative of *Querquedula cyanoptera* and was evidently killed on the Cooper River, the supply of ducks for the market usually coming from that region.

This duck was mounted by the late Mr. John Dancer, who was employed by Dr. Manigault to mount birds for the Charleston Museum, and was taken probably in the winter of 1884 or 1885.